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# GREAT HURRICANE SWEEPS OVER GUAM.

## American Warship Yosemite Blown Sixty Miles and Sunk Despite Heroic Work.

### Tidal Wave Raised by the Storm Rolls Over the Island, Drowning Hundreds of Natives—Five Americans Perish.

Manila, Nov. 28.—News of a terrible disaster in the island of Guam, on November 15, was brought here to-day by the transport Sherman from San Francisco.

A typhoon swept over the island, destroying thousands of dwellings, including the official residence of Governor Schroeder, wrecking the United States auxiliary cruiser Yosemite, and snuffing out the lives of hundreds of natives.

Two towns, Inorajan and Terra Foro, were completely destroyed. Not a house was left standing. The crops, chiefly of coconuts, were ruined and all vegetation was destroyed by salt water.

The storm broke about 10 o'clock in the morning. The Yosemite, which was anchored near the collier Justus, dragged her anchors and struck on a reef in the outer harbor. Her bows were crushed in.

A boat had been lowered meanwhile, manned by five sailors, with the idea of finding a safe anchorage. This small boat was swallowed up and the five men were drowned. Two bodies, those of Coxswain Swanson and Seaman Anhol, were recovered after the storm subsided.

After the first shock the wind veered and cleared the Yosemite of the reef, only to drive the cruiser to a cliff, where her rudder and propeller were broken. Twelve members of the crew, commanded by Boat-Swain Sweeney, undertook to carry a life-line ashore. They reached land after an hour's struggle with wind and wave, but meanwhile the Yosemite again drifted off shore.

The hurricane by this time was at its height. The wind blew at the rate of a hundred miles an hour. All hope of saving the ship was abandoned and those on board momentarily expected the Yosemite to founder. Everything movable on deck, including lifeboats, was smashed or carried away.

The Yosemite drifted helplessly until night, when the storm abated. She was taken in by the wind rapidly, but Lieutenant Rierer ordered that the engines be started and the cruiser was headed back to Guam, going at a two-knot gait. She had drifted sixty miles off shore.

All hands worked heroically but to no purpose and the collier Justus arrived in the nick of time to effect a rescue.

The Justus tried at first to tow the Yosemite, but, failing, took off the officers and men, after which the cruiser was scuttled.

The Yosemite's men are quartered temporarily in the town of Agaña. A relief ship will be sent there to bring them to Manila.

Another American vessel—the navy store ship Alava—is missing and may have foundered in the storm.

History of the Yosemite.

Washington, Nov. 28.—The Yosemite was first commissioned April 17, 1888. She had been station ship at the island of Guam since the days of the Spanish War. She is a sixteen-knot, converted cruiser of 6,173 tons displacement, and is provided with a main battery of ten 5-inch, rapid-fire guns and a secondary battery of six six-pounders and two Colt rifles. She has a complement of eighteen officers and 267 men. Her measurements are 331 feet in length by 48 feet, extreme breadth. She has a mean draft of thirty feet one inch.

Just before the outbreak of the Spanish-American War the vessel was purchased by the Navy Department, fitted as an auxiliary cruiser, and rendered effective service as one of the patrol fleet, being manned in part by the Michigan Naval Militia. It is said that her anchorage at Guam was off the harbor of San Luis de Apra, and that, owing to her draft, she was obliged to lie six miles off shore. The harbor is a particularly dangerous one, owing to the existence of a rocky shoal in the middle and a particularly crooked channel.

According to the naval register, the Yosemite was manned by eighteen officers and 267 men, but in her capacity as station ship there is no record of her crew. It is undoubtedly a part of them were ashore engaged in duties at the naval station. This probably would be true of her commander, Captain Schroeder, who also is Governor of Guam, and who probably left the active command of the ship to the ranking Lieutenant, Augustus N. Mayer. The other officers accredited to the ship by the register are: Lieutenant W. E. Safford, Albert Montu, B. B. Bierer, Ensigns A. W. Pressey, H. L. Collins, A. N. Mitchell and E. T. Evans; Assistant Surgeon F. M. Furlong, Assistant Paymaster F. Delany, Chaplain L. F. Reynolds and eight warrant officers.

# KILLED STEPCHILD WITH HOT POKER.

## Three-Year-Old Girl's Flesh Seared and Punctured by the Iron.

### HOUSES AFTER MURDERER.

#### Callettsburg Mother, With New-Born Babe, Present at Her Daughter's Death—Lynching Probable Before Many Hours.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Callettsburg, Ky., Nov. 28.—Probably before morning John Gibson will be burned at the stake. Posses are now in hot pursuit and there is no doubt that if captured this will be his fate.

Late last night the city physician, supposing that a case of smallpox was in Gibson's house, entered. In the first room the doctor found Gibson's wife with a 3-weeks-old child at her breast. In the next room, by the dim light, something white was discovered lying upon the floor. Lights were called for. Strong men started and blanched before the ghastly sight.

The body of a fair-haired girl, Gibson's stepdaughter, 3 years old, lay before them. Across its baby face was a seared and blackened burn. Over the pallid forehead another, above the lips another and around the dimpled neck a fourth. The body was broken, and from both the tiny feet the toes were burned. Up and down the back were huge welts, and through and through the body was pierced as though repeatedly stabbed.

The woman was at once taken in charge. At first she refused to speak, and then admitted that the fiendish work was the deed of her husband, the stepfather of her child. Posses were at once formed and the search begun. Bloodhounds were put upon the trail. To-night their baying can be heard along the banks of the Sandy River, and the belief is that in a few hours Gibson will pay the penalty of his crime.

# OFFICER SEEKS DIVORCE.

## Philadelphia Society Shocked at Proceedings Just Instituted.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. New York, Nov. 28.—After a race across the ocean from London to forestall a suit for divorce, which she had learned that her husband contemplated bringing, Mrs. Clement Biddle, chief surgeon on the United States battleship Texas.

She was called to Philadelphia by a telegram from her husband, which said that he was very anxious to see her. She went to the Walton Hotel. Her husband did not call, but the process-servers did.

In the papers Thomas Hardy, the famous miniature painter, is named as co-respondent. He is now living in Ruydard Kipling's Vermont home. Others named include a late New York horseman and a prominent society man well known in New York, a cousin of Arthur Biddle Drexel and of Anthony Biddle Drexel.

# PARIS COUNCIL URGES MEDIATION.

## France Asked to Approach England With Offer to Arbitrate South African Troubles.

### RESOLUTION IS SIGNIFICANT.

#### Representing the City, It Will Be Hard for the Government to Stifle the Boer Sentiment Over the Country.

Paris, Nov. 28.—The General Council of the Seine to-day unanimously adopted a resolution that the French Government should take the initiative in the endeavor to bring about an arbitration of the issues between Great Britain and the Boers.

The demand of the General Council of Paris that the questions in dispute in South Africa be submitted to arbitration has no binding force. It is merely a declaration prompted by sympathy and public sentiment. There is no likelihood that the French Government will take the initiative in bringing arbitration for M. Delcasse has made it clear to President Kruger that there has been no change in the official attitude of France since last March, when a proposition to adopt such a policy was side-tracked in the Chamber of Deputies.

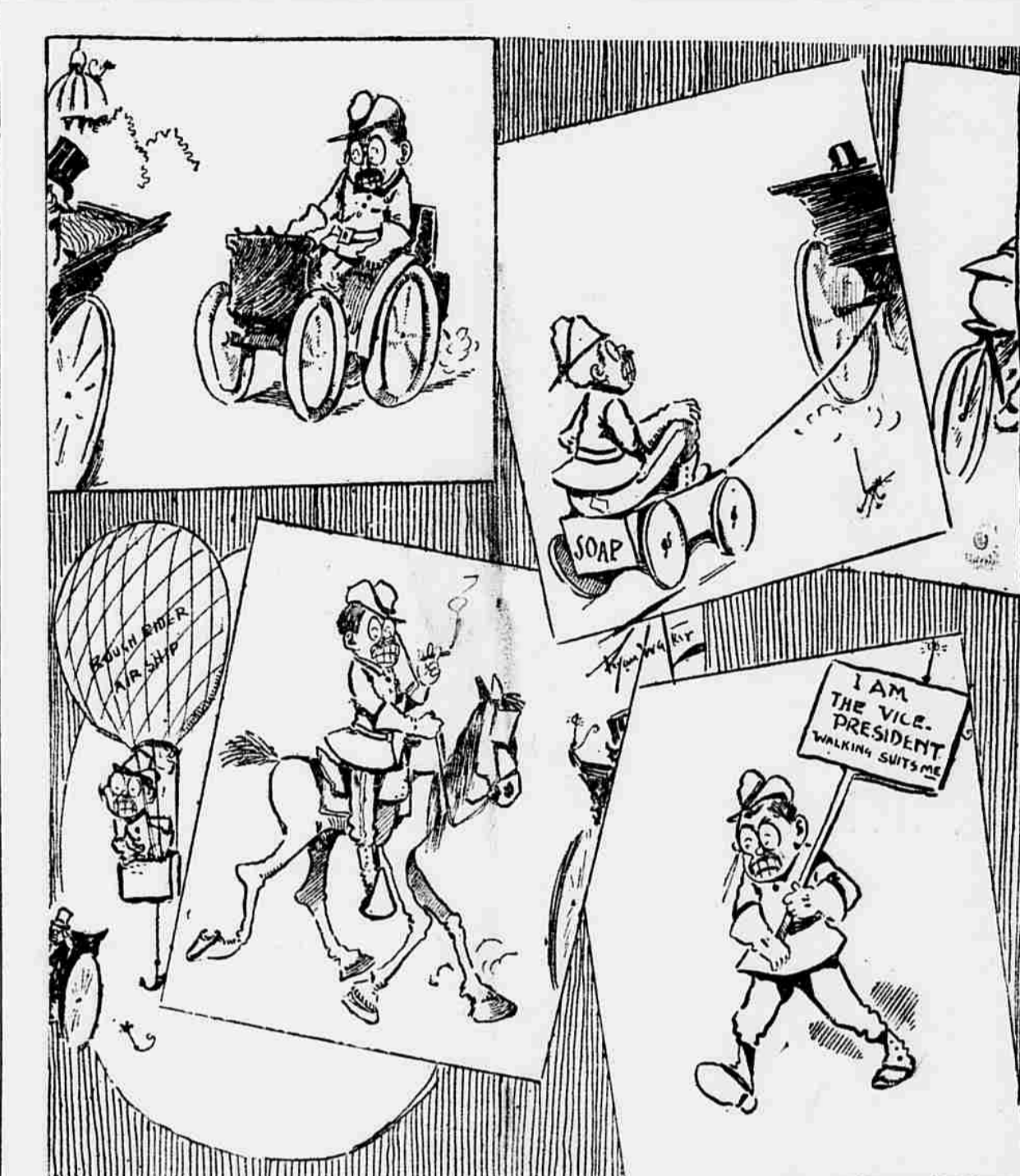
The official position of the French Government is that while it cannot take the initiative in intervention in South Africa, it will join in such initiative if taken under conditions acceptable to both sides. In effect this is to nullify the intervention idea, for Great Britain took occasion some months ago, in responding to a suggestion from the State Department in Washington, that France was not to be a wise solution of the war problem; that any steps intended to compel arbitration or looking to intervention would be considered by her Majesty's government as an unfriendly act.

There has been no change in the British attitude since Lord Salisbury made this declaration to the United States.

Nevertheless, the resolution of the General Council of Paris is significant. It is a declaration of sympathy with the Boers, and the Council corresponding in every particular to the Municipal Council of an American city. It is the popular branch of the Government so far as Paris is concerned—and Paris is France. The heart of France beats in sympathy with the Boers, and this action of the Municipal Council of Paris will render very difficult the position of the Government. It will stimulate Boer enthusiasm and compel the recognition of President Kruger.

If M. Delcasse's policy be pursued, it will be an invitation to other Governments to arrange for intervention, with the assurance that France will trail in at the proper time. But France will scarcely take the initiative in forcing arbitration upon the British Government.

Over Paris work has been well done in France. Should he meet with equal success elsewhere the whole course of events in South Africa may be changed, and the action of the Paris Assembly, in that case, would be recalled as the turning point of the war.



Since Teddy Cannot Ride With McKinley in the Inaugural Procession, He Can Choose Any of the Above Suggestions.

# DIVORCED WIFE AIDED BY HER SUCCESSOR.

## Mrs. Annie Abbott Seeks a Writ of Habeas Corpus to Get Possession of Her 3-Year-Old Daughter and Is Assisted by Mrs. Ellen Abbott, Present Wife of R. W. Abbott.



MRS. ELLEN ABBOTT. MRS. ANNIE ABBOTT.

Mrs. Ellen Abbott is the present wife and Mrs. Annie Abbott the divorced wife of Robert W. Abbott. They are working together to obtain a writ of habeas corpus to get possession of Mrs. Annie Abbott's 3-year-old daughter, who is said to be playing with a theatrical troupe in Pennsylvania.

Mrs. Annie Abbott, the divorced wife of Robert W. Abbott of No. 224 Olive street, and Ellen Abbott of No. 221 Olive street, are the divorced wife, who is separated from him, called at the Courthouse yesterday afternoon, accompanied by Attorney E. G. Goldsmith, who applied for a writ of habeas corpus to get possession of May Fannie Abbott, the 3-year-old daughter of Abbott and his divorced wife.

The child is traveling with a theatrical troupe in Pennsylvania, it is said.

Mrs. Annie Abbott lives at No. 225 Biddle street, and is housekeeper for William Gardner. In telling her story last night she said:

"I was married to Mr. Abbott on July 10, 1886. I was living in St. Louis, and we eloped to Belleville, Ill., where we were married by a minister. The marriage was kept secret, and we did not live together for nearly a year after the ceremony was performed. When we came back to St. Louis from Belleville I returned to my home and he to his.

"We finally made it known that we were married and went to live with his mother, Mrs. Ellen Abbott.

"I left him on April 27, 1889, and went to Cairo, Ill., to visit my sister, Mrs. Lizzie Sanderson. I left the child with my husband and his mother. For my health and his, I was not able to take care of the little one. I knew when I was leaving my husband that it was for good.

"On May 16, 1889, I returned to St. Louis and remained until June following, when I went to Lawrence, Kas., where my sister, Mrs. Jessie Hicks, lives. Later I returned to St. Louis and obtained employment, and have lived here since.

"My husband filed suit for divorce on May 17, 1889, but I understood that he had dismissed the suit. He did not do so, and he was granted a divorce on November 6, 1889. I did not learn of it until about a week after the divorce had been granted. He charged indignities.

"CHILD PLAYED AT ST. LOUIS THEATER.

"My daughter is with Mr. Abbott's sister, Fannie Abbott, who is an actress and was a member of the Imperial Stock Company which played here last year. She played at Koerner's Garden last summer, and my little daughter played with her, taking the part of a little negro boy. I don't know just where the troupe that they are with is playing now, but it is somewhere in Pennsylvania. The last I heard from them they were in Erie, Pa.

"The child is unusually bright. She sings

# McKINLEY'S MESSAGE READY FOR CONGRESS.

## President's Future Course Will Be Carefully Outlined in Numerous Suggestions.

### Control of Island Possessions to Be Left in His Hands—Will Have Power to Increase Size of Army—Paper in Printer's Hands.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Washington, Nov. 28.—The President's message went to the printer to-day. When in proof it will be revised, and in some instances elaborated before it is complete. The following is an outline of what the President has decided to recommend:

**The Philippines.** These islands to be held by the United States as a part of its territory, to be governed along lines similar to those laid down for Porto Rico. The need of troops to maintain order will be discussed freely, and the opinion expressed that although the time has not yet come for the creation of a stable form of government, still steps in that direction should be taken. Congress will be asked to pass the Spooner bill, giving the President full civil authority, so that an emergency Government can be provided and the military force, whenever possible, gradually reduced to the limits of a police organization. The treatment of the Philippine question will be extensive and will foreshadow the ultimate adoption of our colonial policy abroad.

**Cuba.** The message will renew the pledge of this country to oppose all schemes of territorial conquest, and will warn the Powers that whatever result may be reached, the United States will insist upon the "open door" in the Orient. There will be no declaration that this country will not occupy a sphere of influence in the Caribbean Sea. The President will not repeat what some of his advisers call the "blunder" of Congress regarding the independence of Cuba.

**A promise will be made that the island is to be turned over to the Cubans soon. The work of American officers in Cuba will be praised. There will be no distinct declaration as to the form of government Cuba ought to have, but the admission will be made that the people are fast learning the lesson of self-government.**

**Isthmian Canal.** In general terms, the President will refer to the work of the Isthmian Canal Commission, and commend the construction of a canal. He will make it plain, however, that the Clayton-Bulwer treaty must be first repealed or the original Hay-Pauncefote treaty ratified.

**Army.** An argument will be advanced to show the need of a large army for some years to come. The protection of Hawaii, the Philippines, Porto Rico, Cuba and possibly the Isthmian canal will be used to fortify this argument. Congress will be asked to authorize an elastic increase, of which the minimum will be 52,000 and the maximum 100,000.

**War Taxes.** Without mentioning the reductions that should be made the message will call attention to the fact that the condition of the Treasury now justifies the removal of some of the burdens of taxation imposed by the Spanish War.

**Trusts.** Congress will be urged to take such action as may be necessary to discriminate between what is useful and what is injurious in business operations. The impossibility of securing uniform State legislation will be referred to, and the subject dismissed after its discussion in general terms.

**Alaskan Boundary.** Much stress will be laid upon the fact that the modus vivendi is a temporary arrangement that does not prejudice the claims of this country in the trying dispute. The President will show that entering into this modus vivendi has enabled a satisfactory adjustment of other matters in dispute between Canada and the United States.

**Finances.** The financial legislation of the last session will be highly commended and attention called to the perpetual savings in interest by refunding the national debt into low interest-bearing gold bonds. It will be claimed that under the operations of the gold-standard law the actual per capita circulation has increased far beyond anything of the kind accomplished by any previous administration.

**Pacific Cable.** Congress will be specifically urged to authorize the laying of a cable connecting this country with the new possessions in the Pacific and extending this line from Manila to Japan.

**Shipping Subsidies.** This scheme will be recommended in guarded fashion under a strong plea for legislation that will build up and foster the American merchant marine. No specific plan will be suggested.

**Navy.** The work of the navy during the last year will be reviewed and recommendation made for the increase in the establishment suggested by Secretary Long, and an increase in the enlisted strength and officers to meet the needs of the ships now under construction.

**Foreign Relations.** These will be reviewed at length, showing the country to be at peace with the world and the need given to the American position in China and elsewhere, will be pointed out as proof that the United States are now and will continue to be one of the world powers.

**Paris Exposition.** The value of the Paris Exposition as a means of introducing American goods abroad and enlarging American trade will be discussed. The number of awards given exhibitors from this country will show the excellence of American products and inventions.

**Italian Incident.** Congress will be asked to authorize the payment of \$5,000 each to the families of the Italians killed in the recent riot at Genoa. To be done, not as a matter of right, but as an act of courtesy.

**Turkish Situation.** Unless Turkey grants Doctor Norton's equator before Congress meets, the President will declare the relations with Turkey extremely unsatisfactory, owing to her persistent refusal to pay the mandatory indemnity and her refusal to permit the establishment of an American consulate at Harpoot.

**Boer War.** The President will say that this country has been faithful to the precepts of avoiding entangling alliances as to affairs not of our direct concern, and again explain that as both sides in the contest did not ask for mediation it was impossible to interfere.

The President has not determined whether he will recommend the purchase of the Danish West Indies, although the belief is that he will. Governor Allen of Porto Rico is now there, and the desire to acquire this West India base is still strong among Republicans generally.

# CORN KING PHILLIPS SOLD CROWN FOR SNUG FORTUNE.

## Corner on the Golden Grain Is No More, but the Young Speculator Is \$200,000 Richer Than He Was—Shorts Made Private Settlements.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL. Chicago, Nov. 28.—November's corn corner came to a sudden and expected ending to-day. The speculators capitulated to George H. Phillips on Tuesday night, making their peace at 49 cents a bushel. The announcement was made a few moments after Phillips had unloaded a detached lot of 45,000 bushels at 50 cents.

When he was rid of the last of his holdings he edged out of the crowd at the corn pit happy in mind and with \$200,000 clearer for the men who were behind him in the deal. His total sales were 2,000,000 bushels at profits ranging between 5 and 13½ cents a bushel.

Phillips allowed his course to lean to the side of mercy, and said he did not want to see any failures on the board by putting on the pressure. He said that he had settled with Phillips late Tuesday night would not have been harassed a particle had they been compelled to square accounts at \$1 a bushel.

None of the small traders were in the corn deal; at least, not to any extent, for, after settling with the big men, he had but 45,000 bushels left, which he worked off this morning.

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The traders were amazed when Phillips, turning from the pit, remarked: "That closes me up."

The highest point was reached to-day with 51 cents. At first the news that Phillips had settled was regarded as a joke. Men who had learned from Phillips that he was out of the deal, rushed into the pit and began to sell right and left. The drop was by halves and kept steadily downward until, at the close, it had settled at 49 cents.

When the traders began to figure out how it happened, the conclusion was forced upon them that Phillips had bluffed the big elevator men, who had been giving him plenty of cover in the advance of the month. The frantic objections of Phillips to the quality of the corn delivered to his selling agent and his shrewd campaign methods in keeping a close supervision over every elevator in the city had its effect in alarming the shorts.

Tuesday he scared the Counselman and Frazier Bartlett people by the boldness of his attacks. He had called for margins during the day up to 57 cents. It was the most daring act of his brief reign. It left an impression that the settling price would anchor somewhere about 50 cents. Rather than face that contemplation the shorts agreed to settle.

Phillips and Friends Well Pleased. Yes, it is a big money to handle the corn deal. In addition to the 2,000,000 bushels represented by the speculative side of the market, Phillips had to take care of the 45,000 bushels of his own stock. He had taken about 1,000,000 bushels, most of which had been shipped East. This required \$350,000.

His margins on the speculative purchases called for at least \$350,000 more, making a total of \$700,000 in order to secure the profit of \$200,000, which is credited to him. The Stevens elevator people are said to have had a big interest in the deal. Phillips was reputed to be worth \$100,000 before the November corner.

He said that the child was talented, and that his sister had volunteered to educate her, and that she was receiving the best of care. He laughed at the idea of his daughter being neglected, and said that he would do everything in his power to retain possession of her.

# VICKSBURG PARK'S NEEDS.

## Directors Decide to Ask for Liberal State Appropriations.

Vicksburg, Miss., Nov. 28.—The Vicksburg National Military Park Association met to-day and filed vacancies on the Board of Directors. It was decided to present the interest of the park to the several States and ask liberal appropriations.

A peculiar feature of the case is the fact that Attorney Goldsmith was Abbott's lawyer in the divorce suit, and obtained for him a decree of separation from the woman whom he is now representing.

When seen last night, Mr. Abbott was unwilling to discuss his family complications further than to say that he had been awarded custody of his daughter, and that he was caring for her as he thought fit.

The application for the writ of habeas corpus was not formally presented to the court yesterday. Attorney Goldsmith said that he had decided to wait until to-morrow before presenting it on account of to-day being a holiday.

The instrument alleges that the child, for whose possession the writ is asked, is traveling with a theatrical troupe in Pennsylvania, with persons unknown to the petitioner.

Abbott left his present wife on September 2 last, she said, and wanted her to get a divorce.

"It is a case of mother-in-law in both instances," she declared. "His mother does not want any one to have her son but herself."

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